

The Salt Lake Tribune.

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months, \$2.50
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00
Sunday Tribune, one year, \$2.00
Sunday Tribune, six months, \$1.00
Semi-weekly Tribune, one year, \$1.50

The Tribune is on sale in every important city of the United States. Readers of the paper may ascertain the name of the local agent in any city by telephoning this office.

S. C. Rockwell, Special Agent, Salt Lake Tribune Building, New York, Western office, Tribune Building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah." Matters for publication to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephone.
Salt-Private Branch Exchange, connecting all departments, call Main 5200.
Independent-Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 360.
Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1911.

Salt Lake shows that she is a first-rate carnival town.

The wool tariff bill is in the President's hands; and presently his veto of it will be over the head of Congress.

Gambling (except in stocks) has been suppressed at Goldfield, and no doubt the camp will be immensely the better for it.

It is now said that Congress may adjourn next Sunday. So it may; but the vetoes of the President are what will decide.

Good luck to Atwood, who is making his great aeroplane flight from St. Louis to New York and Boston! He is doing great work.

David Whitmer is to have a monument; but whether this is for his testimony or for his reputation of that testimony is not stated.

And so, American troops are to protect the Mexican border again, the Lower California way. Well, they ought to be used to it by this time.

The comical feature of roasting a chicken on an automobile radiator loses its humor when we reflect that the roast might be of a creature quite different.

It is pleasant to see the frank recognition of the value of the weather reports. Thus does science prove its utility and receive the praise that is its due.

The campaign is evidently warming up in Cuba; but it speaks poorly for the marksmanship of the campaigners that there should be so much shooting and every shot miss.

Nat Goodwin has ranged himself beside Colonel Astor in an impassioned plea against Astor's critics. Astor was getting along fairly well before, but now his case is badly compromised.

The Mexican authorities announce that they will put down the insurgents in Lower California with a strong hand. But that is what Diaz said he would do to all the insurgents, and see the result!

Admiral Togo missed a great treat when he declined to make a day of it to see the Frontier day show at Cheyenne, and thus in missing that, he also misses Salt Lake, much to his disadvantage.

In the hullabaloo about the Astor-Force wedding, the fact seems to be overlooked that Charles C. Gates got "engaged" to the girl he is to marry (the death of his father not stopping the wedding talk) before he was divorced from his first wife. If the moralists want a text here was deep-dyed turpitude.

According to cablegrams, Mohammed Ali Mirza is not able to "come back" as Shah of Persia; his forces are routed and he is in flight. Worse than all for him, he has by his attempt forfeited the pension paid him hitherto by Persia, and a reward of \$100,000 is offered for his head; and he almost begins to feel it coming loose.

Now that the sites for the Panama Canal Exposition have been located, San Francisco is pushing the preliminaries for building on a grand scale. Among other things, 800,000,000 feet of Oregon timber have been ordered for construction. And this is but one order. The city is rising nobly to the grandeur of the occasion to be celebrated.

Andrew Toth, the Hungarian who served unjustly twenty years in a Pennsylvania penitentiary for a crime which he did not commit, is returning to his European home, old and broken, and unable to work, where he will meet his wife, whom he has not seen in twenty years. He goes by the bounty of Andrew Carnegie, the State having, to its disgrace, refused to take any step to repair the wrong perpetrated upon the victim of its courts.

The invasion of New York State by the La Follette forces in the Presidential campaign has many elements of peril to President Taft. It is a big State; it will have ninety-four delegates in the Republican National convention, and it is in that State that

Vice-President Sherman and Colonel Roosevelt both live; and while they are antagonistic to each other, both can probably join heartily in opposing Taft. And it can not be forgotten that Colonel Roosevelt is a staunch and powerful special friend of La Follette.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S VETO.

The Tribune printed yesterday morning the full text of President Taft's veto of the Congressional resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood. The President is very earnest in his opposition to the proposed Arizona Constitution because it provides for the recall of judges. He does not seem to care so much for the portion of the New Mexico Constitution which is objected to on the ground that it makes the constitution too difficult to amend. The resolution as passed by Congress requires that in Arizona the recall provision for judges shall be resubmitted to the people at the same time that the election for State officers is held, and in New Mexico that the amending clause shall also be resubmitted at the like election. It is manifest that if each State should, at the election referred to, reaffirm the clauses as now carried in the constitution, Arizona would have a constitutional provision for the recall of the judges, and New Mexico would have a constitution extremely difficult to amend.

In his objection to the Arizona constitution, the President points out that, if he should approve the constitution with the clause for the recall of judges in it, he could not escape responsibility for the operation of that clause, in case the people see fit to reaffirm its adoption. This reasoning is sound; the President could not escape his responsibility. But, why should he seek to escape it? Why should he insist that the people of Arizona shall not have the recall of judges in case they want it? The President would doubtless reply that his consent to the people having this provision would mean, to some extent, at least, that he approved of it; and he takes very great pains to explain at length that he disapproves of it very thoroughly and very earnestly. But this conclusion would not follow; every one knows that President Taft is opposed to the recall of the judiciary. The responsibility for that recall in Arizona, in case the people reaffirm this constitutional provision, would be with the Arizonaans, and not with the President. He absolves himself entirely from responsibility in his utterances heretofore, disapproving utterly of the principle involved in this recall.

It is to be noted that the President, in discussing this matter, discusses it as he might do were he a judge on the bench; and having been for a good many years a judge on the bench himself, it is quite natural that he should take this special view of it. But, as we have pointed out heretofore, it is rather a narrow, personal view; it does not cover the case by any means. We doubt if the people of Arizona, or of Oregon, where this recall is firmly fixed in the constitution, would listen for a moment to any appeal to recall a judge simply because he had honestly and with such emphasis as he chose to employ, made a decision that was unpopular. But, there are reasons why the people might wish to recall a judge entirely separate and distinct from any dissent from a decision which he might render; we have referred to this heretofore. A judge may, in the estimation of the public, be so tainted with corruption that his decisions are always under suspicion, and yet not to be so provably corrupt that impeachment would promise success in removing him from the bench. A tainted judge who might labor under the suspicion of the public of being corrupt, and yet not provably corrupt, is quite as unsatisfactory on the bench as though he had been proved corrupt. Then, a judge may be guilty of dereliction on moral grounds, and by reason of defects in his character, that while not provably impeachable, yet destroy his usefulness on the bench. In such a case the recall would work a service to the public without convicting the judge of any punishable offense. And finally, it might be desirable to recall a judge who was so inefficient in his presiding, so absolutely lax in arriving at a decision of motions, and the conclusion of cases before him, that his court could be notorious for ineffectiveness and inefficiency. It might be that mere motions would be hung up in his court for months that could and ought to be decided offhand. It might be that the calendars and dockets of the courts would become so clogged that progress would be impossible, and litigants would practically be denied justice, in the determination of their cases, as they have a right to demand. A judge notoriously unfit by reason of his lack of administrative power and his indecision of character, should be subject to recall, though not to impeachment. It is to be observed that President Taft himself has been very emphatic in the denouncing of delays in our court procedure. It amounts often, very often, indeed, to a denial of justice and an oppression upon litigants who are not able to get a determination of their legal rights. The American Bar Association has also taken up this question in the same spirit that President Taft has done, with a view to seek a remedy. It seems to us that a very effective remedy might be in the possible recall of a judge found especially deficient in this desirable quality on the bench.

The veto by President Taft of this Statehood resolution for Arizona and New Mexico will, primarily, call for a vote in the House to pass the resolution notwithstanding the veto. If this succeeds in the House, the same vote

would be had in the Senate, and if the Senate concurs, the resolution would be effective, despite the veto. If, however, there are not votes enough in each House to pass the resolution over the veto, then, undoubtedly, the best way out of it is to accept the amended resolution of Senator Smith of Michigan, admitting Arizona on condition that the recall of judges be eliminated from the proposed State constitution. This would no doubt meet the President's views, and Arizona could well afford to temporarily withdraw that provision, and could, later on, restore it, either by constitutional provision or by statute, in case the people of that proposed State still desire to have the liberty and the right to recall their judges.

PHOTOGRAPHING THOUGHT.
A cablegram from Paris to The Tribune announces that a well known scientific investigator, Commander Dargat, has succeeded in photographing human thoughts. Whether this is an effort to get even or "raise" the announced success of Chicago investigators in photographing the soul as it leaves the human body, it is certain that the Frenchman has opened a very suggestive line of thought. If the photograph of thought can be made feasible and useful, it would be an immense service to those who seek to get on by utilizing the thoughts of others. The thought of a great judge, for instance, might be photographed for the use of the bench and bar; and this would doubtless be even more illuminating than the written opinion of that judge which might be drawn up later on. Partners in business could get the illuminated thought of each other to a much better purpose, perhaps, and certainly in more naked truth than by verbal interchange of views. In the talk that might be had between individuals, there may at times be reservations which the photograph of the thought would present the unvarnished, unqualified thought which led to the more or less reserved speech. It would be an illuminating demonstration, akin to that which has been imagined as occurring after death when two souls that have been close on earth meet and all reserve is swept away, each seeing the other's naked soul in all its convolutions, stripped bare of all disguises, and the thought, meaning and purpose nakedly developed without disguise. The thought is a disconcerting one, truly, and if the photograph process, as claimed, can be developed and made practical among mankind, then the old Talleyrand gibe, that language was invented to conceal thought, will be done away with; for thought will stand forth in its naked deformity or beauty, as the case may be, undisguised, and without shading beliefs.

And think what a blessing this photographic process would be to the student who might be a little backward or a little puzzled in his investigations. He could apply the photographic lens to one more advanced than himself, and get the exact thought that he was blundering to reach. And think, further, what an immense damper, or perhaps aid, it would be to the young man and to the young woman who were thinking of marriage, if each could get an exact photographic view of the thought, or the other as regards himself or herself, and as regards their relations with others in their circle of friends and socialities. Think also what a disappointment it would be to The Tribune if it could get a photographic line on what might be the thought of its adversaries, and, as would surely be the case, have so many blank films returned to it; nothing doing, no thought to develop.

Think also what it would be in a court of justice, where the accused might stand before the judge and jury and have his inner thought revealed by the photographic process. Then, indeed, justice would be arrived at without fail, and the accused in each case would be condemned by his own thought, or liberated by it, as the fact might be. In truth it is impossible to limit the imagination in searching out the field in which this idea of photographing thought would yield results. It is a tremendous idea considered in every walk of life; provided always that the Frenchman can prove his case, and that his photographing can be made a sure and actual process.

A BEGUM'S GOOD TIME.
There is at least one East Indian potentate who thoroughly enjoyed the coronation of George V., the trip to it, and the sojourn in Europe for the purpose of attending it. This is the Begum of Bhopal, who made a tour of Europe with special long stays in Switzerland, with her numerous court train, and all the time she has been having a great time shopping. The report is, that she bought in Switzerland 4022 gold and silver watches, including twenty of one pattern that especially pleased her. When she left for India she had 243 trunks containing almost every conceivable article from music boxes and gramophones to chocolates and wood carvings. Nor did she neglect the finer articles of female apparel, filling many trunks with fine laces, linens, and the other fine productions of the delicate looms of Europe. She will astonish her court in India when she gets there with her trainload of impedimenta. It will be a great sight when she gets home and opens up her treasures. For, although we are accustomed to hear very much about the delicate work, the fine traceries, and the rare artisanship of the East, it is certainly true that the West surpasses the East in all these forms of mechanism, and that the products of the Occident will be as greatly prized and as highly wondered at and appreciated in

India as any of the Oriental fabrics or products are marveled at and appreciated in the West. The Begum has had a great time, and now she returns home to revel in the memory of it, and glory in the marvelous evidences that she will show and keep of the great time she has had.

SEVERE ON McCABE.

Solicitor McCabe is, from what we learn of his earlier career, merely carrying out in strenuous arbitrariness in Washington the promise in this direction of his more youthful days. He has been a petty tyrant to all his subordinates, or those whom he chose to consider his subordinates, in the U. S. Department of Agriculture; and that has been his characteristic from his first appearance in the activities of life. He has instituted a crushing gag rule in the department, as testified to by officials and employees in that department, and has carried things with a high hand, as though he were himself the head of the department. On being called down in his arbitrary career, however, he shields himself behind orders that he claims were made by Secretary Wilson, but which others say were prepared by himself, and were approved by the Secretary in merely a pro forma way.

The two great offenses committed by McCabe, however, were in changing the wording of a Missouri court judgment, and in appointing a coffee expert on precisely the same terms that Dr. Wiley appointed a chemical expert, and then objecting to Dr. Wiley's appointment while holding fast to his own. On these two points the New York Evening Post excoriates McCabe in these severe terms:

It is Solicitor McCabe and Inferentially Secretary Wilson that are on trial now and in a serious position, in connection with the recommendation for Dr. Wiley's dismissal has brought about. Yesterday the solicitor made the damaging admission that he had ordered and directed the wording of a judgment of a Federal court in a pure food case, by which it was made to appear that the defendant company had pleaded guilty to making a preparation containing "cochine, caffeine, and harmful coal tar dyes." The fact that it was benzene acid and not caffeine which the manufacturers acknowledged, and that the word "harmful" was an out-and-out addition by the solicitor. His defense of his action is that the department had never alleged that benzene of soda is harmful, had, in fact, held the contrary. Therefore, the defendant company must have erred in its statement of the ingredients of the preparation. It is open to question whether an official capable of taking so naïve a view of the matter of tampering with a court record is not too unsophisticated for the position of solicitor to a department. When, however, we learn further that he had sanctioned the appointment of a coffee expert in the Bureau of Chemistry at \$50 a day, because he was the only one who refused to sanction Dr. Wiley's appointment at a similar excess per diem, because it would set a bad precedent, we feel that naïveté is hardly a sufficient explanation of his actions.

Every one will concede that this is a just censure and criticism of McCabe, and every one will concur in the sentiment which is practically unanimous in the House, that it is McCabe and not Dr. Wiley that Secretary Wilson should oust, before stepping down and out himself.

In the meantime, the wretched persecution of Dr. Wiley by McCabe, revealed in the report this morning of Wiley's testimony, is as scorching an arraignment as could be possible of Secretary Wilson's wrong alignment on the great questions of enforcing the pure food law, or of the utter inefficiency as an administrative official.

NO PROTECTION NEEDED.

It will be remembered that Andrew Carnegie, prior to the time that the Republican Congress met in special session in 1909 to revise the tariff downward, and revised it upward instead, took pains to demonstrate that no protection whatever is needed for the production of steel in the United States. This also is evident from the fact that the United States steel makers go into all parts of the world and compete successfully with their greatest rivals in any country, getting contracts away from them, both on the points of cheapness of work and swiftness of construction.

The latest advocate in this same field is Charles M. Schwab, who was the first president of the U. S. Steel corporation, and who is probably as great a steel manufacturer as there is in the world. Mr. Schwab, in his recent testimony before the House committee which was investigating the steel combine, admitted practically that the protective tariff is needless for the steel industry in this country. He told the committee, as his testimony is editorially summarized in the Springfield Republican, that while the per diem cost of labor is much higher here than abroad, the cost per ton of production is as cheap here as anywhere. That is, if labor is paid more here per man than abroad, it is more efficient, and the labor cost of production is equalized by this greater efficiency of American labor.

That is a conclusion which is practically the same as Mr. Carnegie urged. Vast machinery performs greater functions in this country in the way of steel production, and in fact in other fields, than it does in other countries. The handling of the iron ore by immense steam shovels; loading and unloading of the transports by machinery; the transportation on specially prepared railway tracks, where the freightage is conducted on the minimum of cost, all tell heavily in favor of American steel production as compared with that production abroad. Under our protective system the American steel producers compel the Americans to pay larger prices for steel rails, as well as for structural steel, than our own producers of steel sell the same products abroad. The result of this is that Americans have to pay more for such and like articles than foreigners have to pay, and the American consumers have to make up this difference. And since the protection itself is admitted to be unnecessary, this is certainly a great injustice toward American consumers of steel products.

ADVERTISING TALKS

Continued From Page One.

tained from sources official and otherwise."

I am a great believer in FRANKNESS IN ADVERTISING, so I am naturally on the lookout for the kind of copy that I believe to be the MOST SENSIBLE and the BEST-PULLING.

When I saw this advertisement of J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co., I said to myself: Here is a financial house that is willing to UNBEND a little from the austere, although mistaken, dignity of Wall street—willing to STATE OPENLY that its investigations justify the belief that the proposition they advertise is SOUND and worthy of public confidence.

The average financial advertisement is a cold-blooded proposition, full of technicalities, and is usually directed to people who make a study of financial matters. They are not OPEN, FRANK ANNOUNCEMENTS, and they do not attract thousands of people who have small sums of money and who are willing to invest in good propositions.

Furthermore, there is no attempt to explain in SIMPLE, UNDERSTANDABLE LANGUAGE why the proposition is a good one.

In this country today there are more than a few thousands of people who have money. Why not make financial advertising appeal to the GREAT MULTITUDE of money-savers? Why not give all of these people a chance to understand these financial announcements?

Why not, above all things else, write these advertisements so they will INSPIRE CONFIDENCE, not only in the proposition offered, but in the house that offers it?

Why not let down the bars? WHY CLING TO CUSTOM just because it is custom? Financial advertising can be made INTERESTING as well as INSTRUCTIVE AND INFORMATIVE to newspaper readers.

All lines of business—financial or otherwise—that adopt MODERN ADVERTISING METHODS—that take the public into their confidence—are moving forward with rapid strides.

(To be continued.)

It has been suggested that these advertising stories be printed in book form. I am willing to print them if there is a sufficient demand for them. To print the stories that have already appeared will require five volumes of about 300 pages each, and they can be printed to sell for \$1 per volume. If you would like the five volumes please send your name and address to William C. Freeman, 203 Broadway, New York, and you will be notified when they are ready for delivery.

With Some People

The storage vault has become a habit. They never think of leaving home for any length of time without first sending the valuables and furnishings that they really wish to keep down here.

These people seldom break into print through the burglary column.

THE NATIONAL COPPER BANK



Keith-O'Brien Company Dry Goods



What Splendid Crowds We Are Having Down Stairs!

No shopping trip to the store is complete which does not include a visit to the Bargain Basement. You would never imagine it was the middle of August to see the crowds of eager shoppers taking advantage of the little prices.

Good idea, too, considering the cost of living is high.

Down in the Bargain Basement

Men's shoes in patent, gun metal, calfskin and black leather, lace or button. These shoes are sold all over town at \$3.50 to \$4.00. Our basement price, special, \$2.69.

Toilet Goods—Basement Section

All Mme. Yale's toilet preparations 25c
Shampoo, 50c 10c
Moth balls, 10c 5c
Wibbert's tooth powder 10c
Pinhead, 10c 5c
Nursery talcum powder 1-lb. cans 25c
Perfumes, reg. 90c ea. 25c
Shampoo, 50c 10c
Colonize Bouquet toilet soap, box 10c
Castile toilet soap, large box 10c
Benzol Butter milk toilet soap box 10c
Jap Rose toilet soap, cake 10c
Hand Sapolio, reg. 10c cake 10c

Music Section

All the latest and popular "hits" in music: regular 25c copy, 10c copy.

Laundry Soap—Basement Section

Crystal White, cake 4c
Bob White, cake 4c
White Russian, cake 4c
Ivory, small size, cake 4c
Ivory, large size, cake 7c
Aurora Naphtha 4c
Sunny Monday 4c
P. G. White Naphtha 4c
Fels Naphtha 4c
Star Naphtha washing powder, 4c
Dutch Cleanser, can 10c
Castile toilet soap, large box 10c
SPECIAL BOB WHITE, 13c
CARE, 100 BARS
Assorted sizes pearl buttons, closed out at 13c.

Candies

K-O-B specials, box 25c
All kinds candies, pound for 15c, 20c, 30c, 40c
Chewing gum, all kinds, 2 packages for 5c

Silks and Foulards

24-inch Foulards in navy, browns, greens and Alice blues: regular 50c a yard—Basement price, 25c a yard.
27-inch colored Foulards in a nice assortment of colors: Regular 50c a yard—Basement price, 25c a yard.
19-inch figured silk Foulards, including all the staple shades: Regular 50c a yard—Basement price, 15c a yard.

Laces and Embroidery

Linen torchon laces in ecru, cream and white. Regular 10c and 15c a yard.
Embroidery from 3 to 6 inches wide. Values 25c for 10c.
A lot of fancy lace laces, both edges and insertion—with many new and pretty designs at 50c a bolt. Special, 35c bolt.

Notions—Basement Section

Super nickel plate safety pins all sizes 4c
Nickel plated steel safety pins, all sizes 2c
Spring tempered brass pins, all sizes 2c
Fine steel pins, all sizes 2c
Needle pointed pins, all sizes 2c
Shell hair pins 2c
De Lona's wire hair pins, all sizes, 10c 2c
De Lona's snap fasteners, all sizes, 10c 2c
Bias lawn tape, 2 yds on card, all widths 10c
Darning cotton, 50 yds 5c
Swool cotton, best 6 cord, 4c 2c
or 7 for 2c
Linen thread 2c
Chochet cotton 2c
Collar supporters 4c
Dress buttons, 100 4c
Hooks and eyes, per card 5c
Hair nets, all colors, 5c or 6c 2c
Shoe laces, per doz 25c
Dress shields, all sizes, nainsook 10c
Baby bibs 2c
Darning needles, paper 2c
English sewing needles, "sharps," paper 2c
Collar bone, yard 5c
Child's side supporters 10c
Misses' side supporters 10c
Ladies' side supporters 10c
Supporter elastic, all widths 10c
Fish net shopping bags 10c
Rubber baby pants 10c
Extra good adjustable collar supporters 10c
Assorted sizes pearl buttons, a card 10c
Assorted sizes pearl buttons, a card 10c
Fancy pin cushions 10c
Regular 25c kid curiers 10c
Finishing braids, per bolt 4c
Children's fans with bead chain 10c
Ladies' handkerchiefs, each 5c
Men's and boys' handkerchiefs, each 5c
Bandana handkerchiefs, each 5c

Ribbons—Basement Section

A new shipment of ribbons, including all the plain colors in both satin and taffeta, also fancy Dressin, Roman stripes, checks and plaids and moire, ranging in width from 1 to 6 inches. Values to 50c. Special, 15c yard.
4-inch wash ribbons in 10-yard bolts, all colors included. Regular 15c and 20c. Special, 10c yard.
Taffeta ribbons No. 40, in light blue, pink, brown, black, dark and bright red, white, blue, tan, rose and Alice blues. 20c and 50c values. Special, 10c yard.

Leather Goods

Ladies' leather hand bags, values \$1.00 for 50c
Ladies' leather hand bags, values \$1.25 for 50c
Ladies' leather hand bags, values \$1.50 for 50c

Domestic Bargains—Basement Section

Ratiste and Organdies in desirable patterns, for waists, dresses, dressing gowns and kimono. Regular price, 10c a yard. Reduced to 7c a yard.
32-inch Percales in the light and dark colors, stripes, dots and figures: a good 15c value. Specially priced—8c a yard.
32-inch Cheviot shirtings—a wide range of dark patterns to select from: blue, grays, black and white: suitable for boys' waists and men's shirts—10c yard; formerly sold at 13c.
Whitington Dress Ginghams—a fine wash fabric; can be had in checks, stripes and plaids; 27 inches wide. Regular 12c; sale price, 8c yard.
India Linen: perfectly woven and 27 inches wide—10c a yard instead of 15c yard.
Apron Ginghams—in the different sizes of checks: blue, green, brown and black and white—5c yard; formerly sold 7c.
Twill Tanseling with red border, 6c yard. Value 7c yard.
A pure linen brown crash toweling, full 18 inches wide, 5c. Regular price 6c.
Bath Towels—a fine quality with red borders, fringed ends—10c each; values 12c and 15c yard.
Huckaback Towels—soft, plush, and closely woven, with red border and hemmed ends—size 17x34 inches: a good 10c value for 7c.
Turkish Wash Cloth—colored borders and fringed—2c each; reduced from 3c.

Underwear—Basement Section

Ladies' Swiss ribbed vests 10c, 12c and 15c
Ladies' union suits, value 35c 25c
Ladies' Swiss ribbed vests, value 10c, special 4 for 25c
A pure linen of muslin underwear to be closed out at greatly reduced prices.

